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THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XIV.

ENGLAND AND SILVER.

How Free Coinage Would Benefit the United States.

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ENGLAND AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

In matters of international policy neither this nor any other country dares to act in deliberate antagonism to its neighbours. The comity of nations requires that no Power should follow a course damaging, directly or indirectly, to the interest of a country with which it is at peace. At the same time, we seem to be shaping towards a course which may bring us into awkward conflict with the popular sentiment, if not with the governing powers of countries with whom we hold politically friendly relations. In another column we print extracts from a speech made in the American Senate, the other day by Mr. Don Cameron, who represents Pennsylvania. The gist of Mr. Cameron's contention was that the English policy on the all-absorbing monetary question is directly antagonistic to American interests, and that the United States must throw off the influence of English ideas if she means to maintain the steady march of her prosperity. There have not been wanting, of late, indications of growing irritation with this country for its dog-in-the-manger attitude towards a question that is convulsing two continents, and gravely compromising the future of the poorer States in Europe. This feeling has been voiced in America by Senator Lodge, whose proposal to virtually shut out British goods from the United States until we should assent to a bimetallic convention, though extreme and absurd, indicates the trend of sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Cameron is much milder, and makes war rather on those who acclimatise English ideas in America than on this country; but the sentiment has the same origin in both cases.

Senator Lodge is not a silver man in the usual sense, being opposed out-and-out to free coinage in the United States under existing conditions, and, therefore, his views, though tinged with strong feeling, may attract more attention here than those of the pronounced silverites. Mr. Lodge is very bitter about the failure of the Brussels conference of last year, where the attitude of the British official delegates was "scarcely less than disconcerting" to the United States, and he believes that nine-tenths of the American people regard it in that light. A feeling of this kind is not to be lightly ignored. We have frequent diplomatic differences with the United States; but, as a rule, there are seldom associated with any sense of animus between the peoples of the two countries, and such squabbles pass over and are forgotten. But now we are encouraging the growth of a feeling that on a question which affects the prosperity of millions of individual Americans this country is inclined to entertain views unfriendly to the States. We know, of course, that the unkindness is accidental, and that our monetary policy is controlled by purely selfish considerations—so purely selfish that we do not mind seeing India suffering from our action much more than America does. The Americans are sufficiently old-fashioned to believe that it is the part of a friend to show himself friendly, and when this country turns a deaf ear to the plaint of half the world, including all the New World, they, not unnaturally, take it kindly. It is not for us to say whether the feeling of irritation is wholly justified or not; it exists, and that is the main point. Moreover, it is taking a shape that may entail very awkward consequences on us. The recent proposal to coin Mexican dollars in San Francisco was a bid towards giving us an object lesson by casting us from our commanding position in Eastern trade.

Senator Cameron points a plain moral when he remarks that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both Continents. "The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom-house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade." There can be no doubt about it, that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis to-morrow, British trade would be ruined before the year was out. Every American industry would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course, the States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold; but the loss on exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket compared with the profits to be reaped from the markets of South America and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity, and but for the belief that the way of England is necessarily the way to commercial success and prosperity, undoubtedly would have been done long ago. Now, Americans are awakening to the fact that "so long as they narrow their ambition to becoming a larger England" they cannot beat us. It has been a piece of luck for us that it has never before occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptuous apathy of our Government to the gravity of the silver problem, the Americans retaliate by freezing out gold. It could easily be done, and we propose shortly to show, by evidence collected from perfectly unprejudiced sources, that even now the process has begun, and is proceeding at a rate that will astonish most people, and probably make this country regret that it did not at an earlier stage fashion its monetary policy on principles of friendliness to other nations, instead of on a basis of short-sighted selfishness.

Subscription

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

DR. MOTT ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Depicts The Horrors That Would Befall This Country Under The Gold Standard.

TWO OBJECT LESSONS.

Two weeks ago the Cincinnati Enquirer copied from the London *Financial News* an article showing that for the United States to adopt a gold and unlimited coinage of silver would ruin England's trade in a short time. The anti-silverside of the paper was vigorously denied by the press of the country at the time, and it was impossible to secure a copy of the paper.

The foregoing is a photographic reproduction of the editorial as it appeared in the *London Financial News*. It shows the tops and width of columns in that paper and its genuineness is certified to by the Durrant Press Clipping Bureau of London.

Durrant's Press Cuttings is an old established London concern, and they furnish bankers, brokers and others reprints from the leading publications of the United Kingdom.

The gold standard will hardly deny the genuineness of this editorial in the *Financial News*. It is the most complete, startling and convincing endorsement of the claims of the free coinage advocates yet brought to light, and is an acknowledgement that this country can maintain a monetary standard of gold and silver without asking the consent of any other nation on earth.

COINAGE HISTORY.

Acts Leading Up to the "Crime of '73" as Passed Through Congress.

For the information of many of our readers who want to know just how the crime of '73 and its consequent acts of Congress demonetizing silver was committed we hereewith give a history of the coinage of gold and silver in this country. In all these quotations we speak from the statutes of the United States—at large and revised:

The first coinage act was "an act to establish a mint and regulate the coins of the United States," during the administration of Washington, April 2, 1792.

Section 9 of that act provided for the coinage of eagles of 247 4/8 grains pure gold, equal to 270 grains standard gold—silver 11 1/2 dms fine gold.

The same section provides for coining silver dollars, or units—of the value each of a Spanish mill dollar—371 14-16 grains pure silver or 416 grains standard silver—allay 1485 silver, 179 copper. The other coin denominations follow in their respective ratios.

Section 14 provides that all bullion, gold or silver, brought to the mint should be coined free of charge. And the act makes both legal tender for all payments.

This was the law up to 1873—except that in 1837 the commercial value so increased over gold that the weights were adjusted to 412 1/2 grains silver instead of 416, and it was continued as the unit measure of value.

By the act of February 12, 1873—170 statutes at large, section 14, it is provided:

"The gold coins of the United States shall be one-dollar pieces, which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight tenths grains shall be a unit of value."

Here the reader will see that the unit is changed from the silver dollar to the gold dollar, and so far decimalized silver. Next, section 15 leaves out of the coinage entirely the old silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains and only authorizes a trade dollar of 420 grains, which was for export abroad to compete in China, Japan and the East with Mexican dollars. Then the change in smaller coins is made from the measurement by grains troy to the gram. Why? The only apparent reason is that it concealed from the casual reader that these smaller coins were the old standard. The gram is the unit in the metric system, the grain of the troy weight—and one gram is equal to 15 432 grains. So two half dollars would weigh 378 084 grains, instead of 412 1/2 grains of the old standard dollar. The reader can find sections 14 and 15 of the act of 1873 as sections 3611 and 3513 of the revised statutes of 1874.

But this act of 1873 also provides that gold coins "shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not under weight," and that "the silver coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for \$5 in any one payment."

Section 17 of the act of 1893 and section 3316 of the revised statutes of 1874 provide that "no other coins than those enumerated shall hereafter be issued from the mint." See, 28, act of 1873, provides that the owner of gold bullion may deposit for free coinage, but section 21 provides that the owner of silver may deposit at the mint into bars or trade dollars of 420 grains troy—but that no other silver for other coinage shall be received.

Thus was the banishment and demonetization of silver consummated, and anyone can see at a glance that it was done in a manner insidious as it is effective. All these disabilities of the act of 1873 were perpetuated in the revision of the statutes in 1893.

The Bland act restored the dollar of 412 1/2 grains to coinage, but it did not place the metal on its old basis, and the Sherman act repeals the Bland act, and substitutes limited coinage through purchase, as the Bland act did—but neither restored its unit value and its equality as a money metal in the mints as a legal tender to all payments.

Object lesson more convincing. As an object lesson for the people of Irredell County I will give an instance of the operation of the gold standard. A Republican county officer in the last few weeks has bought in a farm at public auction at about \$2 an acre, within

four miles of the town of Statesville. The officer gets the same fees, and the office yields the same amount of money it did when the same charges were levied four miles of town in eight times as much. The officer speaks of a good one and popular and if he should keep the office long enough under the single gold standard and in time he can have the whole neighborhood tenants on his hands. He is a Republican and very strongly for the gold standard.

If McKinley should be elected as the gold standard kept over us, he will be re-elected. By that time the country will be harmonized to the extent that the gold grip will stick, with the people unable to peacefully loose it. What portion of the county of Irredell will it be that these salaried McKinleyites will not come to town?

If the case of Judges Farnsworth, for instance, as an example in this country, is the elevation of the few and the destruction of the many. I am in dead earnest in this matter and want the people to see their condition and the remedy. The judge is prominent and the mention of his name will attract more attention to my argument. I did not vote for him for Governor, but it was because I knew he could not be elected. Influenced Butler to put his name on his ticket for judge when I knew he could be elected. So there is no spite in my use of his name.

The judge gets a salary of \$2,500 a year. I believe his term of office is for eight years. With each year's salary he can buy from four to five times as much land in Irredell county as he could have bought before silver was struck down by Cleveland and the Republicans who helped him. Land ought to be worth in Irredell county as much as it ever was. No man can deny this and bring any argument to prove that it is not true. According to the price of land then, this \$2,500 salary is equivalent to \$10,000 a year. In eight years the judge could own as much as an English nobleman, for if the gold standard continues he can buy land for the taxes. That is the way the gold standard worked in England. The judge is a McKinley man and for gold and his salary comes out of the taxes. It is all right to bid an office for offices are expensive. But it is wrong for all to uphold laws which increase the purchasing power of their salaries and reduce the price of land and the products of the land, and the people of the land lose their lands, which were added to the domain of the nobility. The descendants of those who lost their lands are now the tenants of the gentry, who own farms as big as counties. The owners sit in their castles on the hills and take a money rent per acre on such of the lands as they allow to be cultivated. Large sections of these estates are left in forests filled with herds of wild deer and other game for the use and enjoyment of the gentry. Other sections are left in fine parks, with miles of small roads and drives for these gentry to revel over. They have no necessity to move a foot or hand except for comfort and pleasure. The veriest hog beats them, ever so destitute of heart or conscience, for the oldest son on one of these estates becomes the owner. Such is the law.

The conditions of the tenantry remain as unchanged as the titles to the lands. The ratio of money to labor is so stringently adjusted that no headway can be made in laying up money. In fact any change is not expected by the tenants, and indeed never thought of except by a few. Now a new element is introduced, an intellect is produced among them which sees outside of its surroundings, but the possessor has to turn his back on the land of his birth and the graves of his ancestors to gratify his ambition to own a home.

Bryan answers when called a Populist. "It makes no difference what you call me, I will die in my tracks before I will vote for a gold standard."

God forgive these Republicans who believe in the free coinage of silver for asking their followers to vote against it because Democrats vote for it. They know that no one party can give the country free silver.

Bryan answers when called a Populist. "It makes no difference what you call me, I will die in my tracks before I will vote for a gold standard."

He is right. The people of the United States shall be one-dollar pieces, which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight tenths grains shall be a unit of value."

The gold coins of the United States shall be one-dollar pieces, which at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight tenths grains shall be a unit of value from one metal to the other was not all for section 15 of the same act provides:

"She silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar or fifty-cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five-cent piece, a dime or ten-cent piece, and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy, the weight of the half dollar shall be twelve grains and one-half of a gram," etc.

Here the reader will see that the unit is changed from the silver dollar to the gold dollar, and so far decimalized silver. Next, section 15 leaves out of the coinage entirely the old silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains and only authorizes a trade dollar of 420 grains, which was for export abroad to compete in China, Japan and the East with Mexican dollars. Then the change in smaller coins is made from the measurement by grains troy to the gram. Why? The only apparent reason is that it concealed from the casual reader that these smaller coins were the old standard. The gram is the unit in the metric system, the grain of the troy weight—and one gram is equal to 15 432 grains. So two half dollars would weigh 378 084 grains, instead of 412 1/2 grains of the old standard dollar. The reader can find sections 14 and 15 of the act of 1873 as sections 3611 and 3513 of the revised statutes of 1874.

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Of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS E. WATSON,
Of Georgia.

STATE TICKET.
For Governor:
W. A. GUTHRIE,
For Lieutenant Governor:
O. H. DOCKERY.

For Secretary of State:
CYRUS THOMPSON.
For Treasurer:
W. H. WORTH.

For Auditor:
HAL W. AYER.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
CHAS. H. MEBANE.

For Attorney General:
Z. V. WALKER.

For Associate Justices of Supreme Court:

WALTER MONTGOMERY.

R. M. DOUGLASS.

For Electors at Large:

Locke Craig, of Buncombe (Democrat).

R. B. Davis, of New Hanover (Populist).

First District—Theo. F. White, of Perquimans (Populist).

Second District—H. F. Freeman, of Wilson (Populist).

Third District—C. R. Thomas, of Craven (Democrat).

Fourth District—W. S. Bailey, of Nash (Populist).

Fifth District—William Merritt, of Person (Populist).

Sixth District—B. F. Keith of New Hanover (Silver party).

Seventh District—Thos. F. Klutts, of Rowan (Democrat).

Eighth District—Tyre York, of Wilkes (Democrat).

Ninth District—R. D. Gilmer, of Haywood (Democrat).

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st District—HARRY SKINNER, of Pitt county.

2nd District—D. S. Moss, of Halifax county.

3d District—JOHN E. FOWLER, of Sampson county.

4th District—W. F. STROUD, of Orange county.

5th District—A. J. DALBY, of Granville county.

6th District—CHAS. H. MARTIN, of Anson county.

7th District—A. C. SMUFORD, of Catawba county.

8th District—R. Z. LINNEY, of Alexander county.

9th District—RICHMOND PEARSON, of Buncombe county.

HERE IS THE STORY.

We do not wish to become prosy by reiteration, but this is a time when important and living facts should be continually kept in mind by the people. The strong impression these facts make on us is our excuse for a continued mention of them. They are a part—and an important part—of the story which has led to the present conditions in this State.

The story began with the meeting of the "Great Lawyer Convention," held in Raleigh on June 25th. That convention called itself a Democratic convention. It declared for free silver with wide open mouth and lusty lungs, and then proceeded to slam the door in the face of the People's Party—that party which had brought this issue to the front against the fierce opposition of a National Democratic party administration and a most malignant obstruction by an organization calling itself the Democratic party in the State of North Carolina.

The next move was in the National Democratic convention, which declared for free silver, against the National banking system, for income tax and for GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS. Every one of these measures had its inception in the People's Party, and that party fought them to the front in spite of Democratic party opposition. For a time the People's Party thought it had secured a strong and effective ally in the Democratic party. It is not to be denied that there was serious thought among many prominent Populists of the country of endorsing the Democratic party platform and also of endorsing the National candidates nominated by that party. This was shown by the efforts of some of the most noted Populists to induce the National People's Party convention to pursue that policy. It looked for a little while as though the work so well begun and pushed forward by Populists would have to be turned over to the Democratic party for completion.

Then came the "sober second thought" to the Populists, and that thought was inspired by the action of the Democrats themselves. The Democrats, after jumping onto the People's Party platform, began a vigorous effort to push every Populist off of it. This kind of foolishness and meanness opened the eyes of the

Populists. They reasoned this way: "If the Democrats were honest and square in their professions they would not object to letting us stay on the platform which we have erected at the expense of so much toil and hardship. They would not try to steal our structure and leave us without a habitation and a name. If our house is good enough for Democrats to live in, we are good enough for them to live with. If Democrats are not willing to this, then their only object is to get possession of our house, and after getting such possession they will debase it first and then destroy it. We will not submit to this political brigandage and vandalism. Before we will consent to being scattered to the four winds by the Democratic party, under these conditions, we will do what we can to see the Democratic party as dead as the stamp of death can make it."

Proof of this statement is that Cleveland—the great Democrat—invited Douglass (while Douglass was alive) to his white reception. And then Cleveland the great Democrat is a goldbug, and so is Matt Ransom and so is Herr Most, the LEADING ANARCHIST of the United States. Let us not forget the price the Populists had to pay for daring to warn the people against such characters as these in 1892. The price may have to be paid again; but nevertheless, we here are now LIRR OUR VOICE IN SOLMEN WARNING to the people against Democratic rule in North Carolina. Let the great people remember what it has cost this country because they refused to listen to the Peoples Party four years ago. If you do not listen now to the warning given as to North Carolina, you will, just as sure as time endures and you live, see the day when you will be willing to repeat of your folly in sack-cloth and ashes.

The cry of "nigger" by the Southern Bourbons, and the cry of "Rebel Brigadiers" by the northern and eastern hireling shouters and snorters of organized robbery, kept the people blinded to the questions of real national importance for more than twenty years. And here come the Democrats trying to revive those old, hoary slogan for the purpose of making the people forget and again become blinded to the questions which have been raised and carried to the front as the vital and overshadowing issues of the day.

The breaking out of these old cries among the Democrats shows the cloven foot and forked tail. The party has managed to keep these characteristics to some extent for awhile, but they show forth now, and they prove the Democratic party to be what it has always been. It is before the people for judgment and we are content to await the peoples verdict.

FAKE IN THE PAST—FAKE IN THE PRESENT.

We are ready about to believe that this campaign will add one more forcible illustration to the hollowness and insincerity of Democratic declarations and professions. If you will read the State Democratic platform of 1896 you will find the following declaration:

"We declare our belief that the prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican ticket. The judges shall see that each ballot shall be put into the right box. In order to be certain that this is done, the judges must necessarily LOOK AT EACH BALLOT in order to determine which box it shall be deposited in. And if the judges will take the precaution thus required of them, they can kill this little scheme as dead as it can die."

This is a SWEEPING BELIEF. Just analyze it a little. "THE PEACE, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS of the people of North Carolina" depend on Republican defeat. If the Republican ticket is not defeated, then according to the Democratic belief, the PEACE, PROSPERITY and HAPPINESS of the State are gone. Now, the converse meaning of these terms are STRIFE, RUIN and MISERY. And the Democratic party, according to its own declaration, is inventing these disasters upon the State by refusing to DO ANYTHING that will defeat the Republican ticket.

The Democratic party has made a bold declaration here. If it means what it says, it would be patriotic enough to surrender its existence, if by so doing it could help to avert the calamities which it declares are imminent. That party can do much in the way of talking, declaring and promising, but it has always proven a failure when it comes to acting. True, it did make a proposition to the Populists involving Populist support of the Democratic nominee for Governor. But if the Populist State committee had accepted that proposition, the members of the Populist party would never have sustained the committee's action. The Populist committee was not silly or dishonest enough to enter into a compact which could never be carried out.

Democrats knew this. THEY WERE PLAINLY TOLD SO before they ever made their proposal. This being so, the only thing that could be done to minimize the chances of success of the Republican ticket, headed by Judge D. Russell, was for the Democrats to concentrate their forces in an effort to elect the Peoples Party nominee for Governor. They may say that they could not have delivered their goods" to any greater extent than the Populists could. Well, if that be so, why did they want too put their party in a false light by making the sweeping declaration quoted above? If the convention represented the sentiments of the Democratic party, why does that party persist in a course which certainly gives the Republican head of the ticket a chance of election at least?

If the election of that ticket means what the Democrats say it means—STRIFE, RUIN and MISERY—every chance for its success ought to be minimized to the least degree, and the Democratic party, according to its own declaration, is an enemy and a traitor to the State of North Carolina if it fails to do everything in its power to minimize the chance of Republican success in the State.

Now listen, The above declaration of the Democrats MEANS NOTHING. The Democratic party will show its inherent hypocrisy and dishonesty by its action. It will not make the great move, which it now has a golden opportunity to make, to prevent the election of the Republican nominee for Governor. Now listen further. The

Democrats declarations in favor of silver, against banks, in favor of income tax, &c., means just as much as this declaration against Republican success—NOTHING, absolutely NOTHING. The record of the party in the past shows that it has been false to its promises. Its course at the present shows that it is false to its strongest declarations. Men of North Carolina, in the case with irrefutable evidence is before you. What will be your verdict?

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME—LOOK OUT!

The Democrats seem to be unable to cut loose from their methods of trickery and fraud. They now have up a scheme against which we desire to utter a warning. The warning is especially intended for the registrars and judges of election who will constitute the precinct boards of election.

The first intimation we had of this scheme on the part of Democrats came to us through some confidential correspondence, and is about as follows:

The election law provides that there shall be two boxes—one for the ballot containing the names of the nominees on the National, State, Congressional and Judicial ticket, and another box for the ballot containing the names of the nominees on the legislative and county ticket. The law further requires that the judges of election shall see that each ballot is put into the right box; but if it should happen that a ballot shall be found in the wrong box, it shall be presumed to have been deposited there by mistake of the officers of election, and unless such presumption shall be rebutted, the ballot shall be counted.

Now, this clause of the law is the basis of the Democratic scheme. Let us suppose that when a Democratic voter goes to the boxes to vote, he can manage to put a COUNTY TICKET INTO EACH BOX.

This will mean two votes for the Democratic candidate for the legislature, and none for the Democratic State ticket. But Democrats have abandoned all hope of electing their State ticket, and they will now make a desperate effort to get control of the legislature. Let us suppose that twenty or thirty Democrats in a precinct shall manage to put a COUNTY TICKET in each box. If there should be ten or twenty precincts in the county, this would mean from two hundred to three hundred fraudulent votes for the Democratic legislative candidate, and might turn the election in favor of the Democratic candidate for the legislature, provided the ballots should be counted as cast.

If this scheme could be carried out generally, it might mean a legislature in control of the Democratic party, and then—well, you know the rest! Of course, this scheme, or any scheme like it is impossible provided the judges of election are all watchful and true to their trust. The law says that the judges shall see that each ballot shall be put into the right box. In order to be certain that this is done, the judges must necessarily LOOK AT EACH BALLOT in order to determine which box it shall be deposited in. And if the judges will take the precaution thus required of them, they can kill this little scheme as dead as it can die.

So, lookout for this and all other schemes. Our enemy will not hesitate to attempt anything, no matter how fraudulent, if they can see the slightest glimmer of a chance to gain anything by it. It seems to us that this plan is impracticable except in case where the entire board of election shall be "bought up," and we do not believe that the Democrats can do enough "buying" in this matter to amount to anything. We have reverted to the scheme, however, to show that any and every sort of trick will be resorted to, and to warn our people to be on the sharp lookout for any trick that can be invented.

LONDON FINANCIAL NEWS ARTICLE

Some time since we published an article from the London Financial News under the title, "The Grip of Gold." It has been printed nearly all over the country, and the Republicans have asserted that the article was a forgery. It now appears that it was not a forgery, and its characterization as such grew out of the fact that it was published April 30, 1894, and not in 1896, as represented.

The whole article is furnished by Durrant's Press-Cutting Bureau, No. 50, Holborn Viaduct, London, and was a comment on Senator Don Cameron's speech in the Senate, urging that the United States "must throw off the influence of English ideas, if she means to maintain the steady march of her prosperity," and the suggestion of Senator Lodge, that the United States shut out British goods until England gives up her tariff.

We hear of a few individuals, calling themselves Populists, who seem to prefer a little Democratic newspaper flattery rather than face the broadsides of slander, which are fired at men who dare to stand for the rights and perpetuity of the Peoples Party. Men of that calibre incur the suspicion of Populists, and win the contempt of Democrats. Democrats regard them as something "dirty," "honest tricksters," "political gamblers," "anarchists" and "goldbugs," with a propensity to mix with THEM. Now, in the name of common sense, we want to ask: If a Democrat thinks a Populist is all these things and then wants to "rush" with him, what else can that Democrat be than a "goldbug," "anarchist," &c.? When you answer this question, send us a postal card.

The Forged Article.

For The Caucasian.

GARYSBURG, N. C., Oct. 16.—Shortly after the adjournment of the last Legislature, I received a note from Senator Butler saying that he had an article from me for publication in which the bungle over the penitentiary was referred to, and asked me to allow him to withhold it awhile, as he did not think it was a proper time for criticism. I wrote him by return mail that I HAD NOT WRITTEN A WORD FOR PUBLICATION, and if he had an article for publication with my signature attached please send it to me at once, which he did. Below I give you a copy of the article as it came to me, which you will please publish, and I demand of the author to explain through your paper to the people of Northampton county why he should have used my name under such criticism without my knowledge or consent. Respectfully yours,

J. J. STEPHENSON.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Leaders of Low Prices,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CHALLENGE DAY—LOOK OUT!

Lookout for CHALLENGE DAY, which is Saturday, October 24th, 1896. The Democrats are getting ready to challenge about everything in sight that is not Democratic. They will make an effort to wipe nearly every name off the registration books that is not a Democratic name. Let the boards of election see that justice is done to all.

We venture to suggest that Populists and Republican registrars and judges and Populist and Republican voters be careful not to challenge needlessly. If there is any known or easily supposed reason why the name of a voter which may be on the books should not remain there, challenge that voter without REFERENCE OR REGARD TO THE PARTY TO WHICH HE MAY BELONG. In hearing the challenges see that full justice is done. Let each party have a hearing and try to dispose of the challenges as speedily as possible so as not to have a challenge unheard at the close of day.

It would be a good plan to let the challenges be heard alternately with regard to parties. For instance, let the case of a Republican voter who may be challenged be heard; then take the case of a Democrat who may be challenged; then a Populist, then begin with the Republican party again and alternate all the way through. Don't resort to any trickery and make up your minds not to submit to any trickery from ANY source. We need not feel impelled to resort to any knavery, even though we see others resorting to it.

DON'T OH, DON'T.

We do not think it necessary to continue to do so, but we do again urge Populists not to scratch the names of the Democratic electors off the Bryan electoral ticket. Don't do it. You do not want to do anything to defeat yourselves, do you? Well, if you scratch you are helping to do that very thing. Now and then we hear of some Populists who advises Populists to scratch Great Scott! what's the mister with those Pops? Can't they see that they are walking right into one of the shrewdest goldbug traps ever set for us? Don't try to keep up and get even with some Democratic papers in this matter. Their purpose in advising Democrats to scratch Populists is to make Populists mad enough to scratch the Demons.

And then too, the Demmy papers are just declaring that "honest Populists" will not abide by the action of the State committee. Well, this is just what the Dems desire, and if it is as they say, why are they kicking up such an awful muss about it?

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

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124 and 126 S. Wilmington Street.

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HOUSE.

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HOOPESTON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

OF ANY KIND.

If so, write or call on Royall & Borden. Our stock is always complete, and our prices the lowest est.

ROYALL & BORDEN,

Leaders of Low Prices,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., October 22, 1896.

"HAYSEEDER."

IS A HUMMER.

DOCUMENT THAT MAKES DEMOCRATS DODGE IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND DREAM DOUBTFUL DREAMS.

of Its Comments on What Has Been Said About "Hot Stuff" Hurled at the Hypocrites and Briarlings—
Stereotyped Reformer Described.

Hayseeder is a campaign paper, aged and edited by Hon. S. Otho Wilson. It is a tornado let loose among the Democrats. When they hear of the "Hayseeder" they know something is going to happen. They know something is going to get hit—and hit hard. And knowing that they ought to dodge, the Democrats duck their heads and throw up their hands to try and avoid the blow. Below are some extracts from the "Hayseeder" which illustrates its extreme warmth. A live wire, and when a Democrat touches it, he has a spasm of convulsions burning tingles and wriggles.

EXTRACTS.

The Hon. J. H. Fleming, Democratic candidate in Wake county, is to be "excused," then what? In his speech at Holly Springs, in this speech, he sets out by begging the people to excuse him and his associates as follows:

"I want to apologize to you for voting for Mr. Cleaveland in 1892. I was wrong then. We will do it again, to excuse and to make us what we did in 1894 were wrong then. We want to make up for teaching us Populists what the people wanted and learning us what the people wanted, and now we are all 'free silver men.' We want you to come and vote for us as brothers, 'for we don't have goldbugs have got us,' brother Populists, please do it."

This is a specimen speech of Mr. Fleming, and but foreshadows what will come if only elected again in 1896, for they would only play the tune on another instrument and have to be executed in 1898."

Under the headline of Great Reverses, the Hayseeder offers the suggestions below:

Cyrus B. Watson, D. O. P., candidate for Governor, attorney for the smoke & Southern Railroad, attorney for the First National Bank of Winston, (capital stock \$200,000) attorney for Wachovia Loan and Trust Co. (authorized capital \$1,000), attorney for Wachovia National Bank (assets, above liabilities, \$10,000), associated in law partnership with J. C. Buxton, President of First National Bank, who said in Democratic State Convention in 1894, that Populism was organized by Coxeyism, and Coxeyism is organized by bondsmen.

To this might be added member of Democratic legislature that tried to strike down the Alliance, the educator of the people, by repealing the teacher; and Mr. Watson made no objection against it. He who is not with us is against us."

Clément Manly, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, salaried attorney for the Southern Rail-road, ex-law partner Secret Circular Simmons, attorney stockholder of the People's National Bank (capital \$100,000), attorney for the Cigarette Company of Winston, N. C., who said on the 3d Sunday in July, 1896, in the Democratic County Convention, speaking a resolution in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver 16 to 1, that he was opposed to the words free and unlimited."

C. B. Aycock, Cleveland elector in '92 (reward, U. S. District Attorney, salary \$20,000; money good in Yurup, attorney for W. & W. R., with its \$2,000,000 watered stock and exemption from taxation, and attorney for Bank of Wayne, is another sample.

E. B. Jones, stockholder for the First National Bank of Winston, and attorney for same, and special attorney for Bank of Wayne, wet nurse to the Populists of Forsyth, Yadkin and Davidson counties,

F. M. Simmons, of "secret circular fame," Cleveland manager in '92, reward, \$18,000 job as boss of the "red-legged grasshopper brigade."

R. B. Glenn, custodian of Cleveland's silver letter, attorney for the Southern Railroad Co., attorney for People's National Bank, attorney for Winston Cigarette Co., U. S. District Attorney for the Western District, Cleveland elector in 1892, (reward, \$24,000; money good in Yurup.)

T. J. Jarvis, U. S. Marshal for the Western district, first man to assault the Populists in North Carolina, (reward, \$24,000; money good in Yurup, of which he invested \$10,000 in Cleveland's bond steel.)

Joe Daniels, ex-State printer, ex-dealer for Hon. Smith, ex-Alliance wet nurse, ex-salve-the-State and corn-paper to W. J. Bryan, the Populist candidate for President, and guardian ad litem for the silver forces, and all men know the one who has slandered Populists most assiduously.

Tom Jarvis, who made the rankest silver speech in the State Silver Convention caucus and left town when he found that the convention would pass a free silver resolution.

A number of precincts not yet heard from.

Some very comprehensive comments are as follows:

The D. O. P. in North Carolina just at present suggest the above caption. In this world Dives had his good things and Lazarus his evil. The end came to them as all things must have an ending. Dives being in torment cried unto Abraham to send Lazarus that he might give him one drop of water to cool his parched tongue.

The Demys are now calling lustily to the Populist Abraham to give them help. Why oh why do you cry unto us? Did you not in 1892 cry us down? did you not persecute us? did you not cry aloud and spare us not? Why then should you now call on us to save you? Did you this summer nominate your State ticket in full, before you knew whether your National convention would declare for gold or for silver? Did you not nominate candidates for Congress against our men in Congress? Did you not swear by the eternal that none save those bearing your label should represent this State in Congress? Now brother Demys, you see that you will elect no members of Congress and you call on us to de-

vise some plans whereby you may be saved. Well, if you were worth saving we might undertake the job, but the sooner the State is rid of your hypocrisy the better. If the overtures and propositions we made you were not sufficient to make you believe, you would not believe though one (Democracy) were raised from the dead.

The situation in politics in North Carolina today is most interesting. This writer told you some time ago that the Democratic party wanted free silver just enough to accept it through the Democratic machine. None genuine unless it has had the Democratic stamp on it—and then they would not have it unless they could kill and utterly destroy the Populist party at the same time. Recent developments has proven this beyond a doubt. We thought then that it was not silver the Democrats wanted half so much as they wanted the destruction of the Populist party. Now we know it. They had a chance to co-operate for silver all along the line. They refused because they could succeed in disrupting the Populist and Republicans and get control—in this they failed. Now they are "humiliating" themselves—really offering to do the "dishonorable" thing of fusing with Populist. They remind us of the fable. A dog stood in a boat with a piece of beef in his mouth and looking over in the water, saw, as he thought, another dog with a piece of beef. In his greed he jumped into the water after the other dog's beef—lost his own and gained nothing. The Democratic party in its accustomed greed jumped at everything in sight, even at shadows—and now stands the center part of the wet dog in the fable, hungry, shivering, dying.

Extracts from the History of the General Assembly of North Carolina, session of 1895. By the State Democratic Executive Committee:

"It elected two men of small ability to succeed able and tried statesmen in the United States Senate."

Speaking for the Populists, who was the man of small ability referred to and who was the able and tried statesman referred to as his predecessor? Surely they could not have referred to Senator Butler as a man of small ability. Yes, the reference could have been to no other than he. Small in what? Was it not he who managed the campaign of '94 in which the Democrats were utterly routed in this State? And is not this same man of small ability that forced the United States Senate to pass the anti-bond bill? Did he not show "I am a Democrat" Hill, of New York, up as the watch dog of the rascals—Cleveland, Carlisle, Whitney, J. P. Morgan & Co? Is not this same man of small ability the man that the Demys are calling so lustily to save the free silver candidate from sinking? No, gentlemen, the ability of Senator Butler is not quite as small as you would have the people believe. Who then, is the able and tried statesman that he succeeded? Surely you did not mean Matt Ransom, your traitor to silver? Who is this man Ransom who would now be your United States Senator had this fate unfortunately been carried by the Democracy? He is the man who controlled the Cleveland goldbug patronage in this State, than whom no man has been more honored by this State and than whom no man ever disdained her more. Matt Ransom an able and tried statesman and Marion Butler a man of small ability? Well, we are glad you don't employ ability for us.

If your skull is capable of holding an idea, we will make you a suggestion. If you are such friends of silver as you would have us believe, and if you are honest in your pretensions in wanting to send a solid silver delegation to Congress, take down your men in all the districts and vote for the only true silver party's nominees, the Peoples Party and we will warrant the defeat of every goldbug in North Carolina. Come, give us your hand on this.

Gentlemen, why are you fighting such men as Strowd, Skinner, Martin and Shuford if you want silver! You know full well that Democratic causes of New England and Wall street goldbugs cannot make these men bow the knee to plutocracy. You want your Bunn's, Ransom's and Hender-son's. The people are determined you shall not have them.

"They do say" that the Demys put up the best ticket in Wake county it has ever been their fortune to make up. It is just like them to put up good men when there is no chance of election. They have some good men on their ticket and were put up to get them out of the way, as they all admit there is no chance of electing them.

Those who put the nation up on a gold basis are certainly entitled to this name, or none are. Under whose administration was this done? The untried Democracy. How does that party in the State stand today? Both silverbugs, goldbugs and humbugs are on their ticket and on their committees. Ain't you a nice set, the only genuine free silver; give us chance (another? not much) to expect the people of this State to trust you? Why, Bob Glenn, Tom Jarvis, Josephus Daniels, Aycock and others made more violent free silver speeches in '92 and '94 than they are now doing and you trusted them. Where did they lead you? Just trust this North Carolina crowd one more time and if you are not sold out then you will be fortunate.

By perfecting this arrangement, and every sincere opponent of the gold standard giving loyal support to these joint electoral tickets, the Peoples Party will not only secure in the electoral college for Bryan and Watson several times as many votes as we could have possibly secured by a straight fight, but we will secure the defeat of McKinley and the gold standard, which should now be the greatest desire of every citizen who believes in the principles of true Democracy as taught by Jefferson, and of true Republicanism as represented by Abraham Lincoln.

THE DIVIDE AND CONQUER POLICY.

By this arrangement, we can unite a large majority of the voters of America on our joint electoral tickets, therefore, the only hope of the money power and trusts is to divide and conquer. The Republican managers and their gold Democratic allies realize this, and are putting forth every effort to accomplish this end. They have their emissaries on hand everywhere trying to prevent joint electoral tickets from being arranged, failing in this they try to find Populists and silver Democrats who can be induced on one pretext or another, to rebel against the joint electoral tickets. They either have secured, or will secure, the services of every man that money can command to breed dissensions and divisions.

The danger lies in the possibility of a certain portion of the rank and file of the Peoples Party being misled by so-called leaders, who, for reasons best known to themselves, or for want of reason are advising voters to rebel against the joint electoral tickets and put up separate electoral tickets, or to withhold their support from the joint electoral tickets.

DEMOCRATS OF THE REVENUE STRIKE.

Some of the Democrats of the Revenue stripe who are not yet weaned from the fleshpots of Egypt, but are sticklers for regularity, and are nominally supporting Mr. Bryan, while secretly and in every underhand way are trying to accomplish his defeat, are advising against the joint electoral tickets, and failing in this, they advise Democrats to scratch Peoples Party electors, and already a few so-called Populists leaders are advising the rank and file of our party to rebel against the joint electoral tickets and put up separate electoral tickets, or to withhold their support from the joint electoral tickets.

JOHN CALDWELL.

John Caldwell, the editor of the leading Democratic paper in North Carolina. He is a goldbug. He says so. Great Scott! A Democrat editor of a goldbug paper.

Yes. You see Joe is honest and says he is a goldbug while a lot of fellows calling themselves Democrats say they are for silver. They are only trying to steal the Populist votes and destroy the Populist party, and then they will crawl out of their old hulk and you will see a goldbug every time.

HON. J. E. FOWLER MISREPRESENTED.

CLEVELAND, N. C., Oct. 18.—I notice in the News and Observer of the 16th inst. that I am represented as being in the meeting of the committee recently held in Raleigh, and that I held a proxy and favored Democratic and Populist fusion. I held no proxy and took no position further than to harmonize the action of the minority with the majority report of the committee.

Please make the correction in the CAUCASIAN.

J. E. FOWLER.

SENATOR BUTLER HAS A MISHAP.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist National campaign committee, went bicycling last evening with Mrs. Butler and met with a mishap. They were coming down Capitol Hill when the Senator's wheel struck a branch which had fallen on the roadway, and he lost control of his wheel and took a header. He sustained no serious injuries, but was badly bruised. To-day he was bandaged up in bed, but expects to be out to-morrow.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect.

Sale, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

To The Peoples Party Voters of the United States:

Your National Committee indulged the hope that the patriotic action of the Peoples Party in National convention, in subordinating the interest of party to the success of the vital issues involved in this campaign would be met by equally unselfish devotion to a common interest on the part of the Democratic party, and that all of the friends of silver could present a solid front against the minions of greed by supporting one ticket, the truly cooperative ticket, Bryan and Watson. But this hope was disappointed, there were but two courses left, one of which must be adopted.

First, to run a straight Bryan and Watson electoral ticket in every State, on account of the failure of the Democratic party to support this ticket, would have effected the same result in this campaign that would have followed the nomination of a straight Populist ticket at St. Louis, namely, the election of McKinley and the triumph of the gold standard.

It is true that the Democratic party would be responsible events to a greater extent than ourselves for such a result, but to permit evil to triumph on such grounds would convict us as well as them of a lack of patriotism and narrow partisanship that would deserve the forfeiture to us of the confidence of the American people. Remember that two wrongs never make a right.

When our devotion to the welfare of the people faltered because of any failure on the part of the Democratic or any other party, then indeed will we have lowered our stand and proven ourselves false to our own teachings and repudiated our own motto of country first, and men and parties second. The brave, enlightened voters who constitute the rank and file of the Peoples party are incapable of such base betrayal of their country as would result from a division in the ranks of those opposing the machinations of the two confederates against the homes and liberties of the American people, and would repudiate any action on the part of their leaders opposed to united effort at this time, as they repudiated the treachery to their inter-

ests.

TO UNITE AGAINST MCKINLEY.

The other course left open to your committee that was consistent with the action of the convention in nominating Mr. Bryan was to do everything in its power to unite the voters of the country against McKinley and to overcome the obstacles and embarrassment which, if the Democratic party had had the cause first and party second, we would not have encountered.

(Signed.) MARION BUTLER, Ch'm.

J. R. SOVEREIGN,

H. W. REED,

GEO. F. WASEBURN,

JNO. W. BRIEDENTHAL,

M. C. RANKIN,

C. F. TAYLOR,

J. A. EGBERTON, Sec.

Mr. MASSEY'S LETTER OF WITHDRAWAL.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 16, '96.

HON. S. OTTO WILSON, Ch'm. P. P. Cong. Com. 4th Dist.

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of the letter of withdrawal of Hon. P. T. Massey, Republican nominee for Congress in this district.

In accordance with the terms of co-operation agreed upon between the Republicans and Populists in this district, I feel confident that the Peop-

le's party will be the party of the future. The American people will recognize it as the agency that saved the day when their interests were at stake; the American people will rally around its banner as the party to contend against the enemy of good government in the future. Every man to his post, and the victory is won.

(Signed.) A. E. HOLTON, Ch'm. State Rep. Ex. Com.

SMITHFIELD, N. C., Oct. 15, '96.

To the voters of the 4th Congressional District:

Having been nominated by the Republicans of this district as their candidate for Congress, I desire to express to them my high appreciation of the compliment and to extend to them my sincere thanks for their support as manifested by expressions of approval of my candidacy from all portions of the district. I very much regret that the political situation is such as to demand the withdrawal of my name as a candidate. But this district having been conceded to the Populist nominee under the terms of co-operation agreed upon between the Republicans and Populists since my nomination and appreciating the vital interest of our friends involved in the result of this co-operation, I cannot permit my candidacy to in any way obstruct such co-operation. It is generally known that I have always, from its conception, favored co-operation, believing it to be the only course to break up the court house rings and corrupt methods of the machine Democracy depriving us of local self-government and honest and fair elections, and appreciating the great reforms we have already accomplished by co-operation in 1894, I am for a continuation of the same for the purpose of perpetuating those reforms already accomplished in voting to the people local self-government and honest and fair elections. Actuated by these motives and for our success in the ensuing election I urge all our friends, for the sake of preserving our most sacred rights and liberties to be vigilant in supporting the co-operation ticket and stand in defense of our common cause—honest elections and local self-government.

Considering the vital interests involved, all contingent upon the political complexion of the next General Assembly, I hereby withdraw my name as a candidate. I do so from sincere motives and with the most kind and grateful feelings to my many friends throughout the district.

Most respectfully,

P. T. MASSEY.

LONDON STATISTIAN ON BRYAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The London Statist, commenting on the possible election of Mr. Bryan, says:

"If a free silver bill were carried by Congress and silver made the only metallic money which the treasury could pay out, the impression on the rest of the world would probably be great. It seems reasonable to infer that the Indian mints would be opened, and it is not improbable that several embarrassed countries, like Argentina, would declare that a standard of value good enough for the United States would be good enough for them. If that were to happen, silver might rise very considerably."

"When the Indian mints were closed and the Sherman act was repealed, silver never went below 27¢ per ounce, and although the Indian mints have been closed for three years and America has not been buying, the price has recovered to about 31½¢ per ounce. It seems a reasonable inference that were the American mints open and the Indian mints likely to be opened, the price of silver would be considerably raised."</p

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any charge.

Weakness and Sexual Debility

(Impotency) caused by youthful follies and excesses,
over-indulgence and intemperance on the part, rushing
into the heart, confused ideas and forgetfulness
to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manly
and brain power, enlarged and strengthen weak
testicles.

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Oil, Glycerine, and all forms of Private Diseases cured,
nearly cured without caustic or cutting. No pain,
no distress, patients can use the treatment at home,
these article are sent postpaid to any address in
the United States, house without insurance. Many cured after
one dose.

A SURE CURE. The greatest discover-
ies in the world. This Disease is often
cured without a doctor, a few doses remove
the disease.

Send statement of case.

tion of above disease, the effects and cur-
ing book and send for Symptom Book No. I

Address: No. 1 for Cancer.

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Edwards' Store, Saturday, October
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Speaking in the day will begin at
12 o'clock; at night will begin at 8
o'clock.

S. OTHO WILSON,
Ch'n Peoples Party.

D. H. YOUNG,
Ch'n Republican Party.

One Honest Man,

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform
our readers that if written to con-
fidentially, I will mail in a sealed
letter the plan pursued by which I
was permanently restored to health
and manly vigor, after years of suf-
fering from Nervous Weakness, Loss
of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc.
I have no scheme to extort money
from any one whomsoever. I was
robbed and swindled by quacks until
I nearly lost faith in mankind, but
thank heaven, I am now well,
vigorous and strong, and anxious to
make this certain means of cure
known to all. Having nothing to
sell or send C. O. D., I want no
money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS,
Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961]

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North
Carolina, in convention assembled at
Raleigh, on the 13th day of August,
1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified al-
legiance to the principles of the party,
and hereby approves the platform of
the Peoples Party adopted at its Na-
tional convention held in the city of
St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed de-
termination to support and maintain a
free ballot and a fair count in all
elections held in North Carolina; and
the election law passed by the Gen-
eral Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty
endorsement and approval; and we
hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the
policy of upholding the principle of
free and honest elections provided for
in said election law, and warn the
voters of the State against the threats
which have been made to repeal the
same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assem-
bly restoring to the right of local
self government by the election of
their county commissioners and justi-
ces of the peace by the vote of the people
in the respective counties, and the
safe-guards therein provided, meets
with our hearty approval, and we
pledge the Peoples Party to the con-
tinued support and maintenance of
that legislation, and warn the voters
of the necessity of preventing injuri-
ous changes in that act, and of the
danger of electing members of the
general Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State
of North Carolina of the reserved con-
stitutional power to make all gold and
silver coins of the United States (in-
cluding the trade dollar) a legal ten-
der for the payment of debts, and that
is right be enforced by the passage
of an appropriate act by the General
Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands
should be payable in the lawful money
of the United States without preference
or discrimination, and therefore favor
the passage by the General Assembly of
a law to prohibit the taking or giving
of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in
the State, and the making of all mon-
ments solvable in any kind of
lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the
5 per cent. interest law enacted by
the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party
members of the last General Assembly
as demonstrated, beyond question,
that the Peoples Party has been true
to its antecedent platform declarations
in favor of public education. We
demand still further improving and
widening the public school system
of the State as rapidly as a proper re-
ward for the interests of the tax payers
and the resources of the State will
permit. We also favor such revision
of our present school system as may
increase the efficiency of our public
schools and insure the most compet-
ent and effective supervision. We
think that the committee on Educa-
tion of the next General Assembly
should invite and secure, as far as
possible, the co-operation of the lead-
ing teachers and educators of the State
in framing and perfecting the school
system.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above
the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a
state institution for the reformation
of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CON- DEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic admin-
istration in North Carolina for its
failure to execute the anti-trust laws
of the State now on our statute books,
and call the attention of the people to
the fact that official action in this
regard is not in harmony with the ultra-
anti-trust sentiment heretofore and
now being expressed by the leaders of
the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such
suitable and low freight rates and
charges for products shipped from
North Carolina as will enable shippers
and producers to realize at least a fair
remuneration after costs of such ship-
ments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the
possibilities of the trucking industry
in Eastern North Carolina, an industry
which, but for the extortionate
triffs of the common carrier, would
increase an hundred fold, carrying
with it the greatest prosperity to that
highly favored section it has ever
known.

We earnestly recommend to our
State Railroad Commission that they
use all the powers they have to bring
about such reductions; and especially
that they urge before the Inter-State
Commerce Commission all complaints
of extortion and discrimination with
such vigor and continuity that should
they fail to secure remedial action by
the Inter-State Commerce Commis-
sion, all the people would know where
to place the responsibility for exist-
ing outrages; and if their facilities

for fighting the battles of the people
before the Inter-State Commerce Com-
mission are inadequate for that pur-
pose, that they make recommendations
to the General Assembly of amending
to existing laws, to the end that
low and fairer rates may be estab-
lished, both in the State and Inter-
State jurisdictions.

Resolved. That we recommend a consti-
tutional prohibition of the pur-
chase, lease or rental of parallel or
competing railway lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving
of free passes to public officials
and forbidding their receiving the
same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North
Carolina Railroad to the Southern
Railway Company for ninety-nine
years, not only as a bad business
transaction but in good paying
property yielding an income, were
scarcely; but we also, in most em-
phatic terms condemn the hasty and
secret manner in which it was done

several years before the former thirty
years' lease, by its terms, would have
expired. We call the attention of the
people of the State to the fact that
some mysterious power has prevented
an investigation through the proper
legal channels, of this transaction,
which was so universally con-
demned by the press of the State and
all classes of our citizens, when it first
became known. We therefore demand
that the next General Assembly fully
investigate this transaction, and to
the end that the interests of the State
may be fully protected as far as it can
be done, such legislative action shall
be taken as to counteract, as far as
possible, this unwise and secret trans-
action.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State
courts to the Federal courts for trial
wherein the plaintiffs are poor per-
sons and defendants rich foreign cor-
porations, on application of defend-
ants, is growing evil in North Caro-
lina, and in its practical operation
frequently amounts to a denial of jus-
tice to poor suitors, and therefore
should be condemned. We demand
therefore, that the next General As-
sembly shall pass such a general stat-
ute on this subject, as to take from
such corporations doing business in
this State the privilege of carrying on
business in North Carolina, and with-
drawing the protection of the State
extended to their business, if they
persist in escaping the jurisdiction of
our courts when claims are sought to
be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will
insure a just listing and taxation of
all evidences of debt, and make an
equitable adjustment of the burden of
taxation between the debtor and a
creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants
in thorough touch and sympathy with
the oppressed masses, and to check to
some extent the scramble for office,
we demand a reduction of salaries until
such time as through an increase of
the currency the price of property and
products will justify the present

REDUCTION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as
adopted:

The Peoples Party assembled in Na-
tional convention, reaffirms its allegiance
to the principles declared by the founders
of the Republic and also to the fundamental
principles of just government as enunci-
ated in the platform of the party in 1892.
We recognize that through the connivance
of the present and preceding administra-
tions, the country has reached a crisis in its
National life as predicted in our declaration
four years ago, and that prompt and patri-
otic action is the supreme duty of the hour.
We realize that while we have political inde-
pendence our financial and industrial inde-
pendence is yet to be attained by restoring
to our country the constitutional control
and exercise of the functions necessary to a
people's government, which functions have
been basely surrendered by our public ser-
vants to corporate monopolies. The influ-
ence of European money changers has been
more evident, showing in relation that the
voice of the American people. Executive
power and patronage have been used to
rupt our legislatures to defeat the will of
the people and plutocracy has been en-
throned upon the ruins of Democracy. To
restore the government intended by the
fathers and for the welfare and prosperity
of this and future generations we demand
the establishment of an economic and fi-
nancial system which shall make us masters
of our own affairs, and independent of
European control by the adoption of the
following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe
and sound issued by the general govern-
ment, freely without the intervention of
banks of issue to be a full legal tender
for all debts, public and private, so that a just,
equitable and efficient means of distribution
may be made direct to the people and
through the lawful disbursement of the gov-
ernment.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted
coinage of silver and gold at the present leg-
al ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the
consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating
medium speedily increased to an amount
sufficient to meet the demands of the busi-
ness people of this country and to restore
the just level of prices of labor and pro-
duction.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the
increased of the public interest-bearing bond
debt made by the present administration as
unnecessary and without authority of law
and that no more bonds be issued except by
specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as
will prevent the demonetization of the law-
ful money of the United States by private
contract.

6. We demand that the government in
payment of its obligations shall use its op-
tions as to the kind of lawful money in
which they are to be paid and we denounce
the present and preceding administration
for surrendering this option to the holders
of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to
the end that aggregated wealth shall bear
just proportion of taxation and we denounce
the Supreme court, relative to the income
tax law as a misinterpretation of the
constitution and an invasion of the rightful
powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks
be established by the government for the
safe deposit of the savings of the people
and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of ex-
change and a public utility, the govern-
ment should own and operate the railroads
in the interest of the people on non-partisan
basis; to the end that all may be ac-
corded the same treatment in transporta-
tion, and that the tyranny and political
power now exercised by the great railroad
corporations, which results in the im-
pairment if not the destruction of the political
rights and personal liberties of the citizens,
may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be
accomplished gradually in a manner con-
sistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the
public highways built with public moneys,
and the Pacific railroad should never be alien-
ated, mortgaged or sold, but guaranteed
and protected for the general welfare, as pro-
vided by the laws of organizing such railroads.
The foreclosure of existing railroads in the
United States on these roads should at once follow
the default in the payment thereof of the
debt of companies, and at the foreclosing
sales of said roads the government shall
purchase the same if it becomes necessary
to protect its interest therein or if they can
be purchased at a reasonable price; and the
government shall operate said railroads as
public highways for the benefit of the
whole people and not in the interest of the
few, under suitable provisions for protec-
tion of life and property; giving to all trans-
portation interests and privileges and equal
protection for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous
schemes for refunding these debts and
demand that the laws now applicable thereto
be executed and administered according to
their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice sys-
tem, being a necessity for the transmission
of news should be owned and operated by
the government in the interest of people.

5. The true policy demands that the na-
tional and State legislation shall be such as
will ultimately enable every prudent and
industrious citizen to secure a home, and

therefore the land should not be monop-
sized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and
other corporations in excess of their actual
needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed
by the government and held for actual
settlers only, and private land monopoly as
well as alien ownership should be prohib-
ited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the
land grants to the Pacific Railroad compa-
nies have, through connivance of the Interior
Department, robbed multitudes of
homestead settlers of their homes and miners
of their claims, and we demand legislation
by Congress which will enforce the exemption
of mineral land from such grants after
as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on
all public lands be provided free homes and
be provided for in the national Homestead
law, and that no exception be made in the
case of Indian reservations when opened
for settlement, and that all lands not now
patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation
through the initiative and referendum under
proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President
and Vice-President and United States Sen-
ators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of
Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic
struggle for political freedom and inde-
pendence, and we believe the time has come
when the United States, the great Republic
of the world, should recognize that Cuba is
and of right ought to be a free and inde-
pendent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories
and the District of Columbia, and the early
admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to
correspond to the price of labor and its pro-
ducts.

5. In times of great industrial depression,
idle labor should be employed on public
works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in
assuming to imprison citizens for indirect
contempt and ruling by injunction, should
be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled
Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise
and unimpaired ballot are essential to a
government of, for, and by the people, the
Peoples Party condemns the wholesale sys-
tem of disfranchisement adopted in some
States as un-Republican and un-Democratic,
and we declare it to be the duty of the several
State legislatures to take such action as will
secure a full, free and fair ballot and an
honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions con-
stitute the platform upon which our party
stands and for the vindication of which its
organization will maintain, we recognize
that the great and pressing issue of the
pending campaign upon which the present
Presidential election will turn is the finan-
cial question, and upon this great and speci-
fic issue between the parties, we cordially
invite the aid and co-operation of all organ-
izations and citizens agreeing with us upon
this vital question.

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